

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, MO, and to inform my colleagues of the university's exciting new name, Truman State University. The university's commitment to excellence has been recognized nationally, and with its mission as Missouri's liberal arts and sciences university, it is only fitting that its name honor the State's most famous native son, Harry S Truman.

Like President Truman, the university had humble beginnings when it was founded by Joseph Baldwin in 1867, as Missouri's first Normal School. In 1870, the Normal School graduating class numbered 15 students. In 1996, approximately 1,200 students will graduate from Northeast Missouri State University. Since its founding the university has educated more than 45,000 graduates who can be found in every State and throughout the world pursuing careers in education, sciences, public service, business, law, and the arts.

In addition to this explosive growth the university has expanded into new fields of study since those first graduates. In recognition of the university's strong emphasis on the liberal arts and sciences, it was designated Missouri's official liberal arts and sciences university by the Missouri State Legislature in 1986. Northeast has also distinguished itself as a leader in student achievement and has been repeatedly recognized as a national leader in excellent, cost-effective, education.

On July 1, 1996, Northeast Missouri State University will officially become Truman State University. It is with this change in mind that I offer my warmest congratulations on more than a century of outstanding education and the hope that Truman State will enjoy continued success as Missouri's liberal arts and science university.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH JERSEY RADIO ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the South Jersey Radio Association [SJRA], which is celebrating its 80th anniversary this year. The importance of radio in this society is intangible. From reporting news stories at critical moments to stretching our mental capabilities with thoughtful commentary, the radio has played an integral role in the development of this Nation. As the oldest active amateur radio club in the United

States, the South Jersey Radio Association built the foundation of the radio industry.

The SJRA, originally known as the South Jersey Wireless Association, first met on June 12, 1916 at the home of William G. Phillips in Collingswood, NJ. The meeting was composed of 13 ambitious individuals who were eager to learn more about the technical development and operation of wireless communication. Harry William Densham presided at this historic meeting which was attended by William G. Phillips, George Haldeman, C. Waldo Batchelor, Leon W. Ashton, William A.F. Pyle, Gordon Kressel, William L. Kirby, Edward B. Patterson, Henry Wetzel, Henry S. Byam, Taylor Stokes, and Roger W. Barrington. The South Jersey Wireless Association grew in size to 40 individuals by the time World War I began. The group responded to the growing need of wireless operators brought about by the war by conducting a wireless school in the physics lab of the Collingswood High School. After the course, many members of the club went on to advanced training at the Harvard University Radio School. Soon after the war, the activity of the association declined because of the rise in broadcasting and neighborhood annoyance over interference from local wireless telegraph stations. However, a small group of dedicated pioneers still met at each others homes to continue their pursuit. During this time, Normal Wible, a member of the SJRA, gained national prominence by being the first North American amateur to communicate with a South American over shortwave and vacuum tube transmitters. This event rejuvenated the club and gave rise to what is now known as amateur radio. On March 17, 1932, the SJRA received a station license with the call number W3CTV. Twenty-one years after its inception, the association became incorporated under New Jersey law on March 17, 1932.

Over the past 80 years, the SJRA has taken the initiative to promote amateur radio. In 1993, they developed a special program to introduce amateur radio to over 2,000 fourth, fifth and sixth graders. The program set up an amateur station in each classroom and encouraged the students to talk with amateurs through the various pieces of equipment such as the SJRA repeater. SJRA members have also assisted in many special events such as the New Jersey Fall Festival, the New Jersey Apple Festival, and the New Jersey Cranberry Festival. The service of the SJRA to the community makes them worthy of special recognition.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the South Jersey Radio Association, an organization which has devoted its time and energy to the promotion of radio in the United States. With over 250 current members, the association has come a long way since its humble beginning back in 1916. I applaud the dedication of such an outstanding organization and I wish them continued success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAL REFORM ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, Monday, July 1, 1996, will mark the beginning of the 26th year of operations for the U.S. Postal Service under the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. That act has worked well for the past 25 years. However, changing market conditions and advances in communications technology necessitate that Congress revisit the legislative infrastructure of the Postal Service to ensure its continued viability and financial well-being into the next century.

Today I am introducing the Postal Reform Act of 1996. This measure represents the first comprehensive reform effort involving the U.S. Postal Service since 1970. For the past year and a half the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, which I chair, has conducted in-depth and lengthy hearings on the U.S. Postal Service. During these hearings we heard from more than 60 witnesses representing all facets of the postal community. In addition, I have had the opportunity to meet with a variety of individual postal customers, postal employees, and business leaders from some of our Nation's major corporations regarding postal affairs. I have listened and attempted to absorb the varying comments and interests put forth on and off the record. Ideally, this legislation addresses many of those issues.

Before outlining the details of the bill, let me say that the one central point of consensus in all my discussions has been the continuing need to maintain universal postal service to all of our citizens at a uniform, affordable rate. Coming as I do from a predominantly rural area, I believe that maintenance of a universal postal system is the cornerstone of any reform measure. I strongly believe universal service at reasonable rates remains the primary mission of the U.S. Postal Service. However, shifting mail volumes and stagnant postal revenue growth require Congress to reexamine the statutory structure under which our current postal system now operates if we are to maintain this important public service mission.

During the conducting of our oversight hearings, the subcommittee heard a number of witnesses describe methods of communications that were not imaginable in 1970. At that time, who could have foreseen the explosion of personal computers, the Internet, and facsimile machines as methods of communication? There has been a steady erosion of what used to be standard correspondence moving through the U.S. Mail that now moves electronically or via carriage by a number of private urgent mail carriers.

According to reports of the General Accounting Office, the U.S. Postal Service controlled virtually all of the express mail market in the early 1970's; by 1995 its share had

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

dropped to approximately 13 percent. Similarly, the Postal Service is moving considerably fewer parcels today than 25 years ago. In 1971 the Postal Service handled 536 million parcel pieces and enjoyed a 65 percent share of the ground surface delivery market. Compare this to 1990 when the Postal Service parcel volume had dropped to 122 million pieces with a resulting market share of about 6 percent.

Even the Postal Service's "bread and butter," first-class financial transactions and personal correspondence mail, are beginning to show the effect of electronic alternatives. Financial institutions are promoting computer software to consumers as a method of conducting their billpaying and general banking, while Internet service providers and online subscription services are offering consumers the ability to send electronic messages to anyone in the world or around the corner. Similarly, many of us have become accustomed to the immediacy of the facsimile machine. These new communication technologies all carry correspondence that formerly flowed through the Postal Service. These former sources of revenues supported a postal infrastructure dedicated to the mission of universal service.

This shift in postal revenues will have a negative long-term effect on the financial well being of the Postal Service. Should the service continue to labor under the parameters established by the 1970 act, its inability to compete, develop new products and respond to changing market conditions jeopardizes its ability to continue to provide universal service to the diverse geographic areas of our Nation. We must make adjustments to the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 which will allow the Postal Service more flexibility in those areas in which it faces competition while assuring all postal customers of a continued universal mail service with the protection of reasonable rates that can be easily calculated and predicted. My legislation meets this goal by replacing the zero-sum game that has driven postal rate-making for the last 25 years with a system that reflects today's changing communication markets.

Mr. Speaker, I propose to allow the U.S. Postal Service the opportunity to make a profit and remove the break-even financial mandate of existing law that promotes the wide, yearly, swings of postal profit and deficit and weeks of negotiations on arcane economic assumptions for ratemaking purposes.

I propose to divide the product offerings of the Postal Service into two primary categories. The first, the "non-competitive mail" category, represents all single piece letters, cards and parcels as well as those classes of users without significant alternatives. The class will utilize a postage rate cap process by which the associated customers can easily determine postal rates. The second category will be the competitive mail category and will include those mail classes, products and services the Postal Service provides through the competitive marketplace. Within this category the Postal Service may set its rates according to market forces subject to an annual audit provided to the Postal Rate Commission to assure that rates are reflective of costs while providing a contribution to the overhead of the U.S. Postal Service. In addition, it would allow the Postal Service freedom to experiment with new offerings for a period of 3 years before

requiring the Postal Rate Commission to permanently place it in either the competitive or non-competitive mail categories.

This legislation grants significant freedoms and flexibility to the Postal Service. Consequently, other changes are needed to reflect this status. I propose to remove the safety net of the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Financing Bank from postal operations and repeal the remaining authorizations for taxpayer appropriations to the Postal Service. Similarly, I propose to apply the anti-trust laws of our Nation to the Postal Service products offered in either the competitive mail or the experimental market test categories. I am also proposing that the Postal Service conduct a demonstration project that will provide us with the data needed to determine the continued necessity of providing the Postal Service with sole access to individual private mailboxes. This bill, Mr. Speaker, will also settle once and for all the nagging problem of an agency's chief law enforcement officer and member of postal management serving as its Inspector General by establishing an independent, Presidentially-appointed, Inspector General for the Postal Service.

The bill enacts stringent reporting requirements to the Congress and to the U.S. Postal Rate Commission by providing the Commission with the ability to issue subpoenas, manage proprietary documentation and procure necessary information. This legislation places significant responsibilities on the Commission and, reflective of that, directs that the Commission will have for the first time its own Inspector General.

My proposal, Mr. Speaker, also increases the penalties for repeated mailings of unsolicited sexually oriented advertising as well as the mailing of hazardous materials and controlled substances. It protects workers on the job by making it a felony to stalk, assault or rob a postal employee. Just this past month we saw a letter carrier killed while on duty in our Nation's capital and we cannot allow those that would harm or rob postal carriers to go without significant punishment. My proposal addresses this serious situation by increasing the penalties for such acts of violence.

I stress that significant areas of current law remain intact. This legislation does not affect the existing collective-bargaining process. However, the subcommittee recognizes that serious problems exist between postal management and labor. To address this serious situation, I propose to form a Presidentially appointed commission made up of non-postal union and corporate representatives as well as those well known in the field of labor-management relations. The commission would be charged with addressing these issues in detail and provide guidance to the Congress and the Postal Service on any needed changes.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAROLD WEBSTER WALES

HON. JOHN SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Harold Webster Wales, a longtime friend of mine from the district I represent. I am usually reluctant to single anyone out from

my district for praise because there are many outstanding citizens in the Fourth District of Arizona. However, Hal's expertise in tax law inspired and encouraged me to take actions to ease the burden our tax system places on small businesses and American families.

Harold Webster Wales was born June 23, 1928, in Seattle, WA, and passed away in Phoenix, AZ, on June 1, 1996. Hal was an Air Force veteran, who served his country honorably. He graduated cum laude from Seattle University with a degree in accounting and received his juris doctorate from the University of San Francisco. Admitted to the California and Arizona bars, Hal practiced extensively as a tax and estate planning attorney. He was a recognized authority in these fields, lecturing widely on matters of estate planning, income tax, and charitable organizations.

A member of professional organizations, Hal was active in the community both in his professional and civic life. He was president of the Central Arizona Estate Planning Council, president of the Catholic Social Service, and Arizona chairman of the National Foundation for the March of Dimes. Additionally, Hal served as a board member of the Garsky Wellness Foundation and Camelback Hospital as well as a finance committee member of the Marie Academy and St. Thomas the Apostle Church.

I have always been concerned by the inequities contained within the current Tax Code. However, when I met with Hal last February he spoke of his clients—honest hard-working Arizonans who were being victimized as a result of overburdensome tax regulations and penalties. These tax horror stories as well as his great knowledge and understanding of these issues prompted me to host a public hearing into the subject at the Phoenix City Council chambers on April 3, 1996. His participation and guidance helped me make this hearing a success.

Hal's greatest legacy is his family—his wife, Dorothy; two daughters, Lissa and Mary, grandson, Andrew, three sisters, Joan Wales, Shirley Hctor, Duane Jones; his brother Bill, and aunt, Betty Spence. My most sincere condolences go out to them on this sad occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I plan to continue to fight to reform our Nation's tax system. Whatever success we may achieve will be a result of the tireless effort and wisdom Hal brought to this issue. I owe a great debt to Hal for his knowledge and friendship. His death is a personal loss to me and to the citizens of the Fourth District of Arizona.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for an amendment offered by Representative FURSE to the Interior appropriations bill that was voted on last week and would have repealed the emergency timber salvage provisions enacted last summer.

I was in Minnesota on a leave of absence due to illness and unable to be here for the vote, but had I been here I would have voted in favor of Representative FURSE's amendment.

Like many of my colleagues, I voted for the original emergency timber salvage provisions because I believe that salvage logging, when used properly, can be an important tool in forest management. Unfortunately, I am disappointed with the implementation of the law and have come to realize it was too broadly written.

I am concerned that waiving the environmental laws that would ordinarily apply to timber sales increases the strain timber, in general, have on the environment.

I am also concerned that there may not be the economic benefits to salvage sales that we had hoped. While I understand it is the environmental regulations and analyses that are blamed for much of the added costs to timber sales, and that by waiving these requirements the sales will be more economical, I am concerned that taxpayers will still lose money on the sales.

For these reasons, I would have voted for the Furse amendment to the Interior appropriations bill.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE CHIEF JOE
SULLIVAN OF FERNDALE, MI

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, Police Chief Joe Sullivan of Ferndale, MI will retire on June 30, 1996 after almost 27 years with the Ferndale Police Department.

Joe Sullivan has been an exceptional law enforcement officer. From his early days as a patrolman, as the youngest captain in the history of the Ferndale Police Department and finally to his service as chief of police, he has had a distinguished and rewarding career.

His approach toward law enforcement is rooted in his family, his commitment to community and respect for his colleagues. Joe Sullivan's career in law enforcement has spanned three decades—an era of major change in the nature of law enforcement. The problems experienced in our communities have intensified and have become more complex. They have required new techniques. Joe Sullivan has been successful because he has been a leader in combining sophisticated new methods with some old-fashion, community-based methods.

It has been my pleasure to know Joe Sullivan and to work closely with him on a variety of efforts. 1994, Joe Sullivan spent time helping to provide me the hands of knowledge I needed to make the anti-crime bill more effective for local communities. We worked together, with other chiefs of police in the 12th District and with Attorney General Janet Reno to strengthen the community policing provisions of the bill by allowing communities to work together in multijurisdictional tasks forces. It was an idea sparked by Joe Sullivan and his colleagues and because of them it is law. I was honored to have Joe Sullivan join me for the White House ceremony where President Clinton signed the legislation into law.

Joe Sullivan is a person who combines a direct, no-nonsense approach with a sensitivity to others. He will tell you what's on his mind, while listening to the views of others. And he

speaks passionately about what local law enforcement needs to be successful.

Joe Sullivan has won 17 commendations during his career on the Ferndale Police Force. One such distinction emanated from his work as commander of a SWAT intervention that terminated a dangerous hostage situation in 1984.

Joe Sullivan was born and raised in Ferndale. He is a husband of 30 years, a father of two and a grandfather of four. His strong family values are rooted in his Irish heritage.

Joe Sullivan has given his adult career to the safety and security of the citizens of Ferndale. I join them in paying tribute to Joe Sullivan and wishing him health and happiness in his much deserved retirement. Many thanks, Joe, for all of your efforts on our behalf.

CITIZENS CELEBRATE FIRST
WARD COMMUNITY CENTER,
FWCC OLD TIMERS CLUB

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, how well a community does is directly related to the willingness of its people to commit themselves to making their community better. The first ward of Saginaw, MI, has benefited from the commitment of its citizens who, later this week, will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the First Ward Community Center, and the 50th anniversary of the First Ward Old Timers Club.

More than 60 years ago, a community center was begun at 1013 North 6th Street to improve the neighborhood. Everyone in the community was invited to join in programs that were offered to help individuals, and through that make the first ward as good as it could be. Sixty years ago the center became part of the Welfare League, which predated United Way of Saginaw. In 1944, hands were joined across the community to make a human chain to move two old barracks to the center's current location at 1410 North 12th Street.

Over these many years of making the first ward better and better, the center has offered programs in adult counseling, recreation, preschooling, athletic activities, classroom and library facilities, and many, many memorable moments for the thousands of people who used the First Ward Community Center even just once.

The center has been broadly supported by the community, but not more strongly than by the Old Timers Club, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary. This wonderful group worked to provide support for the center to help the youth of the community. They have done so since their first picnic for youth in 1946, through the annualization of this event, and through the operation of a bingo for the center. The countless and invaluable hours of volunteer service to the center were vital in the growth of the First Ward Community Center and its positive impact on the neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, when people ask for examples of where local commitment, constant probing for new solutions to problems, and devotion to higher ideals exist, tell them to look no further than the First Ward Community Center and the First Ward Community Center Old Timers

Club of Saginaw, MI. For 60 years the First Ward Community Center has had a positive impact on Saginaw neighborhoods which continues today under the capable leadership of Charles Braddock, executive director, and the board of dedicated community volunteers. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing both of these excellent organizations the very best on their anniversaries, and many more to come.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD
AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to salute two outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Indian Waters Girl Scout Council in Eau Claire, WI. They are Carrie Shufelt and Carrie Meyer.

They are being honored for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award project, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for these young women, and I believe they should receive the public recognition due them for this significant service to their community and their country.

WHY CONGRESS NEEDS THE
MENTAL HEALTH BENEFIT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I know it is not fashionable to seek perks for Members of Congress, but we desperately, desperately need one—and the country would be better for it if we obtained this benefit for ourselves.

We need the mental health parity amendment, because a majority of the Members are clearly suffering from severe mental disconnect, and as an institution, we are in need of treatment.

I refer, of course, to the insanity of spending long hours trying to pass the Kennedy-Kassebaum amendment to improve health insurance coverage, while we are also about to pass Medicaid budget cuts which will effectively remove health insurance coverage from millions of Americans.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that Kennedy-Kassebaum bill might help about 550,000 people a year when they switch jobs or leave a job which offers health insurance and want to buy a policy of their own. It is a nice little bill and justifiably helps many worthy people. The Medicaid budget bill, on the other hand, will probably reduce Medicaid resources by a quarter of a trillion dollars over the next 6 years, and remove the guarantee of adequate health insurance from millions of children, parents, and grandparents. Thirty-seven million low-income blind, disabled, aged, and low-income children and their families are currently covered by Medicaid. Far more people will be hurt by the Medicaid cuts than will ever be helped by the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill.

If an individual pursued two such diametrically opposed actions, we'd say he was unbalanced and should seek professional help. The Senate in Kennedy-Kassebaum adopted an amendment to provide basically equal coverage of mental and physical health. I understand that that provision is being dropped. It is unfortunate. Members of Congress could use help.

NORTEL CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a prestigious award received by a good corporate citizen in my district, Nashville, TN. The Committee on Economic Development recently honored Northern Telecom [NORTEL], a telecommunications equipment manufacturer with its domestic headquarters in my district, with the CED's first annual Corporate Citizenship Award.

I want to congratulate Donald Schuenke, chairman of NORTEL's board of directors and the over 1,000 employees NORTEL has in my district. The award salutes active involvement in the policy dialogue and a carefully considered commitment to social and community responsibility. The award recognizes the principle and values NORTEL has held throughout the 100 years it has been in business. They invest in research and development, in customer satisfaction, in the training and education of their work force, in the quality of their management and in their overall business performance. But they also have a strong and ongoing commitment to our Nation's communities.

For example, more than 50 community organizations are supported by contributions from employees of NORTEL's Nashville office. Employees there have a longstanding relationship with the students at Pennington Elementary School where they have served as tutors, judged science fairs and spelling bees, produced the school's semiannual creative writing magazine, and organized and run the school's annual field day. Moreover, NORTEL underwrites the cost of school books for disadvantaged students, provides computer training for teachers, and furnishes equipment for classroom use.

NORTEL employees work with Fisk University's Division of Business as adjunct faculty advisors and provide resources to students

preparing to enter the work force. Employees also serve as consultants to area schools in advancing technology in the classroom and the company provides computers and training.

Artistic endeavors are supported through events such as the NORTEL young musicians competition, a partnership with a school system's music education program and the Nashville Symphony to recognize outstanding young musicians. NORTEL volunteers have also turned out to build homes in their community in conjunction with Habitat for Humanity, to donate blood, and to contribute food to the second harvest food bank.

My thanks to Donald Schuenke and to NORTEL CEO Jean Monty for their fine leadership and to all NORTEL employees for these and all the other many contributions they make to the State of Tennessee. Congratulations on winning this prestigious award, and I urge the corporate citizens of our country to follow your fine example.

RECOGNITION OF PARTNERSHIP TO FIGHT INSURANCE FRAUD ONLINE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Blue Cross & Blue Shield United of Wisconsin which has formed a unique partnership with State and Federal law enforcement agencies to help combat fraud in the insurance industry. The organizations are listing helpful information about health care fraud on Blue Cross & Blue Shield's World Wide Web site on the Internet. The site, HealthNet Connection, contains Wisconsin's first online library of free information about the State's health care system.

The company has now announced that it will join with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Wisconsin and the State attorney general to use their Internet site to make even more information available to the public. This access can assist in ensuring that health care dollars are spent wisely by raising awareness, educating consumers, and giving them tools to help prevent insurance fraud.

Each of the participants will make available their own organization's efforts as well as a system for reporting suspected fraud. The U.S. attorney's office section will describe Federal laws and penalties, issue consumer alerts, and help for reporting suspicious incidents. The attorney general's office will outline State laws and penalties as well as how to relate potential violations. In addition, Blue Cross & Blue Shield already dispenses information to help health care providers, employers, government decisionmakers, researchers, and consumers make informed decisions about medical care.

This high-technology assistance for Wisconsin's health care consumers is an extraordinary service from the State's largest health insurer. Blue Cross & Blue Shield United of Wisconsin is to be commended for utilizing the information superhighway to form such a creative and useful partnership with law enforcement insurance fraud fighters.

TRIBUTE TO BETSEY SHOOBRIDGE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1996 the world suffered a loss and heaven enjoyed a gain. Our dear friend, Betsey Shoobridge graduated from this life.

As can be seen by the following, she was a public spirited citizen and faithful worshiper of God.

While she lived, she was like an angel. Now she is one.

[From the Indianapolis Star, June 19, 1996]

WRITER BETSEY M. SHOOBRIDGE ALSO HAD
LED UNITED WAY WOMEN'S GROUP

Services for Betsey M. Ress Shoobridge, 75, Greenfield, a writer and poet, will be at 1 p.m. June 20 in Harry W. Moore Lawrence Chapel, with calling from 2 to 8 p.m. June 19. Burial will be in Crown Hill Cemetery.

She died June 17.

Mrs. Shoobridge worked 25 years for Walker Research, retiring in 1991.

She also had been a writer for Vital Christianity magazine, the Lawrence Journal, and had poems published in the Indianapolis Star and The Indianapolis News. She had received letters of recognition for her writing from author Somerset Maugham and comedian Red Skelton.

A longtime member of the United Way, she was past president of Indianapolis Women's United Way, a volunteer for Community Hospital, and a Democratic precinct committee-woman.

Mrs. Shoobridge, who worshiped at Bells Chapel Church of God and First Church of God, Greenfield, had been president of Women of the Church of God, a church youth leader and Sunday school teacher.

She was the widow of William J. Shoobridge.

Survivors: children William G., Janice Shoobridge, Eleanor Russell, Betsey Anne Lipps; eight grandchildren.

JAPAN PASSENGER AVIATION AGREEMENTS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, there is a vast economic potential that remains untapped today. This resource could mean millions of dollars for many cities and States. It could aid consumers, help tourism, and create jobs.

I'm talking about the untapped potential of passenger aviation between Japan and the United States. Currently flights between the two countries are restricted by agreements that severely limit the number of flights, the cities served, and the carriers that can fly between the routes.

One additional flight per day from Newark to Japan would bring almost 100,000 additional passengers to the area, with an economic impact of almost \$700 million a year. There's an easy way to unlock this potential. The Clinton administration has the key. All it has to do is begin negotiation of a comprehensive new agreement to expand United States-Japan aviation service when officials of the two countries meet in Washington later this month.

Right now, the agenda consists solely of trying to obtain two new flights from Osaka, Japan, to Jakarta, Indonesia. Unbelievably, the larger issues are not on the agenda—the issues that affect travelers in the United States, the people who work in tourism and the people whose livelihood depend on the aviation industry.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time to think of those and renegotiate the United States-Japan passenger aviation agreements.

SALUTE TO R. ALLISON DALTON

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements and contributions of Allison Dalton. For nearly 40 years Allison has been a tireless servant of his community and this country.

Allison Dalton started serving his country upon graduation from Clemson University. He entered the U.S. Army, where he was stationed in El Paso, TX. After serving his country in the Army, Allison returned home with his wife Carolyn and obtained a masters degree from Clemson University. Upon graduating from Clemson, Allison went to work for the textile industry—which is a paramount industry to South Carolina and the United States.

In the mid 1960's Allison Dalton went into business with his brother Charles in Pickens, SC. They opened a furniture business and ran it successfully for 13 years, until Allison left his business to work on Senator STROM THURMOND's reelection in 1978. After THURMOND was successfully reelected, Allison went back to his alma mater at Clemson University working in the athletic department. While there, Allison helped make the athletic fundraising operation one of the best in the country.

What is amazing about the life of Allison Dalton is that during this extensive work history, Allison raised two successful children, was and still is a Sunday school teacher, was a school board member, State School Board Association president, and has served on a board of directors for a local utility.

In 1994, Allison Dalton came to Washington to serve as my Chief of Staff. The job that he has done can only be described as extraordinary. The outstanding constituent services enjoyed in the Third district of South Carolina are due to Allison's implementation and hard work.

Later this year I received an unwelcome surprise when Allison came to me with the news that he had been sought out by the South Carolina Baptist Foundation to serve as their president. This is an opportunity that comes available every 30 years or so—you could say it's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Very reluctantly, Allison has decided to accept this new opportunity and bid the House of Representatives farewell.

Mr. Speaker, I speak for myself and my staff when I say that we are sad to lose such an outstanding individual and friend. However, I am also proud to recognize the achievement of Allison Dalton, and I know that my colleagues will join me in honoring him for his dedicated service to the House of Representatives and to congratulate him on his appointment as president of the South Carolina Baptist Foundation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SONNY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of the fiscal year 1997 House Interior appropriations bill, I was detained and unable to make rollcall vote No. 263, the amendment by Mr. ISTOOK. Had I been able to make the vote, I would have voted against the amendment. In my view, the amendment's policy is unfair to the tribes of this country and undermines tribal sovereignty and the tribal right to self-determination, both of which I strongly support. The amendment reflects a major departure from our efforts to respect tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Such a significant change in policy should not be attached to an appropriations bill, but should be considered thoroughly and thoughtfully through the standard legislative process. For these reasons, I adamantly oppose the policy of the amendment, and would have voted against the Istook amendment and any variation thereof.

TRIBUTE TO THE EAST AFRICAN NATION OF ERITREA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, recently, the East African nation of Eritrea celebrated the third anniversary of its independence. This is truly an occasion to rejoice for developing nations all over the world.

After winning a 30-year war for independence in 1991, the Eritrean people set out to build their new nation with the same resolve, determination, and self-reliance they used to achieve military victory. Today, Eritrea is stable, secure, and putting down strong roots for a future of democracy and prosperity. The Eritrean people and their leaders are hard at work building their infrastructure, reconstructing their cities, creating an investment-friendly economy, and revitalizing the agricultural sector in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

The results so far are mind-boggling. Asmara has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The Asmara to Massawa

railroad is being painstakingly rebuilt. And modern innovations in medicine and agriculture are improving the standard of living by leaps and bounds. Through it all, the Eritreans are exhibiting a marvelous spiritedness and dedication that is an inspiration to all of us.

The media is starting to notice: National Geographic, the New York Times, my hometown newspaper, the Miami Herald, and CBS News, among others have all had major stories featuring Eritrea recently.

I also want to alert my colleagues that between June 24 through June 29, in the Cannon rotunda, there will be an exhibit of Eritrean art reflecting their people's struggle and triumph.

Once again, I salute Ambassador Amdemicael Khasai, President Isaias Afwerki, and the valiant people of Eritrea.

IN MEMORY OF WILSON WATKINS WYATT, SR.

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Kentucky leader and statesman. Unfortunately, we lost this incredible man at the beginning of this month marking the end of a long life dedicated to public service. Wilson Watkins Wyatt, Sr., was a committed servant to the city of Louisville, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as well as the United States.

He began his long career in politics as a young lawyer, founding the Young Men's Democratic Club in Louisville. A natural leader, his peers recognized his promise and urged him to run for mayor of the city. He agreed and was elected to the post in 1941, 1 week before the Nation entered one of the world's most tragic wars.

During his term, Wilson Wyatt worked for the betterment of the city implementing new programs to aid citizens during the war and programs for those patriotic veterans lucky enough to return home. Most notably, he created the Louisville Area Development Association which developed a plan for growth of the community in the post-war era. His talents easily recognized, President Roosevelt requested him for a special assignment to assess Allied needs in Africa during the war. Moreover, dedicated to civil rights years before the climax of the movement, Mayor Wyatt was committed to appointing African-Americans to city boards, increasing the number of minorities in the police force, and eliminating salary differences based on race.

After his tenure serving Louisville, he was called on by President Truman to serve his country as Administrator of the National Housing Agency. He created a program to encourage construction of low-cost housing for re-

turning soldiers, helping to stimulate the post-war economy and provide homes for our most deserving veterans.

After serving as campaign manager and personal advisor to the Presidential campaigns of Adlai Stevenson, Mr. Wyatt ran for lieutenant governor alongside Bert Combs and served Kentucky by concentrating on the future of agriculture, forests, atomic energy, research, and industry within the State. He crowned his political service with an appointment as a special emissary to negotiate an oil

agreement with Indonesia on behalf of President Kennedy.

After his various experiences in elective office, Wilson Wyatt remained dedicated to the constituents he was so eager to serve. He put his leadership skills to work in developing Leadership Louisville, an organization built to breed outstanding leaders for our city for the next generation. A dedicated philanthropist, he led efforts to establish the \$12 million Regional Cancer Center of Louisville as well as the Kentucky Center for the Arts. He served

on the boards of many local organizations such as the Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce, the Louisville Heart Association, University of Louisville Board of Trustees, and the American Heritage Foundation.

Wilson Wyatt was a symbol of service and commitment to his fellow countrymen. His life in both the public and private sectors was always focused on the betterment of society and his influence in Louisville, in Kentucky, and in the Nation, will be continually felt.